

On the identity of the genera *Anagraphis* Simon, 1893 and *Macedoniella* Drensky, 1935 with two new synonyms (Araneae: Gnaphosidae)

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Abstract. Examination of the type material of the forgotten species *Liocranum ochraceum* Simon, 1867 reveals this species has to be transferred to the genus *Anagraphis* **comb. nov.** and that *Anagraphis pallida* (Hadjissarantos, 1940) is its junior synonym (**syn. nov.**). Furthermore, the monotypic genus *Macedoniella* Drensky, 1935 is a junior synonym of *Anagraphis* and *M. karamani* a junior synonym of *Anagraphis ochraceum* (L. Koch, 1867) (**syn. nov.**).

Keywords: Balkan fauna, spiders

Zusammenfassung. Zur Identität der Gattungen *Anagraphis* Simon, 1893 und *Macedoniella* Drensky, 1935 mit zwei neuen Synonymen (Araneae: Gnaphosidae). Die Untersuchung des Typus-Materials von *Liocranum ochraceum* L. Koch, 1867 ergab, dass diese Art zur Gattung *Anagraphis* **comb. nov.** gehört. *Anagraphis pallida* (Hadjissarantos, 1940) ist ein jüngeres Synonym (**syn. nov.**). Die monotypische Gattung *Macedoniella* Drensky, 1935 ist ein Synonym der Gattung *Anagraphis* und *M. karamani* ein Synonym der Art *Anagraphis ochraceum* (L. Koch, 1867) (**syn. nov.**).

Although the arachnofauna of Europe has become better and better known, many species described in the 19th century remain species inquirendae. These are still valid names and investigation of type material of these species must be a priority. Examination of type material in the Natural History Museum, London and a study of the papers where the species were published, provided the opportunity here to reveal the identity of the enigmatic genus *Macedoniella* Drensky, 1935 and its relationships to *Anagraphis pallida* (Hadjissarantos, 1940).

All reference material cited was collected by the author, unless indicated otherwise and is stored in his collection. Abbreviations: CRB: Collection Robert Bosmans. NHMB: Natural History Museum, London. ZMUA: Zoological Museum of the University of Athens.

Systematics

Anagraphis Simon, 1893

Type species: *Anagraphis pallens* Simon, 1893

Macedoniella Drensky, 1935 **syn. nov.**

Type species: *Macedoniella karamani* Drensky, 1935

Anagraphis ochracea (L. Koch, 1867) **comb. nov.**

Liocranum ochraceum L. Koch, 1867: 864 (description female)

Macedoniella karamani Drensky, 1935: 109, fig. 6 (description female); Deltshev 2003: 143; Wunderlich 2011: 42, figs. 150-152; World Spider Catalogue 2014: nomen dubium; **syn. nov.**

Talanites pallidus Hadjissarantos, 1940: 79, fig. 23-25 (description male, female), **syn. nov.**

Anagraphis pallida; Chatzaki, Thaler & Mylonas 2002: 605, fig. 3-8 (transfer from *Talanites*); Deltshev et al. 2011: 136 (citation)

Type material

Holotype female of *Liocranum ochraceum* from GREECE, Corfu (BM b842); examined.

Two female syntypes of *Macedoniella karamani* from Skopje, mount Vodno, Republic of MACEDONIA; not present in Drensky's collections in the Bulgarian Museum, probably lost during the Second World War (Deltshev 2003).

Holotype male, paratype female of *Talanites pallidus* from GREECE, Attiki, Pendeli-Dyonisos; Coll. Hadjissarantos (ZMUA); examined by Chatzaki et al. (2002).

Remarks on synonymy

Liocranum ochraceum was described by L. Koch in 1867 from the Greek Island of Corfu. The descripti-

on of the female is without any figure and the epigyne was described as “eine hufeisenförmige Wulstung, welche vorne offen ist, in diese Öffnung ragt eine halbkreisförmige Platte herein”, basically meaning: “a horseshoe-shaped chitinisation, in the anterior opening with a semi-circular plate”. Probably due to the absence of figures of the epigyne, the species was never recognized or cited again.

Examining now the epigyne of the holotype of *L. ochraceum* and comparing it with my recently collected material of *Anagraphis pallida* (Hadjissarantos, 1940), identified with the excellent redescription of Chatzaki et al. (2002), shows that *L. ochraceum* has to be transferred to *Anagraphis*. The epigynes are identical, so there is no doubt they are the same species and *Anagraphis pallida* (Hadjissarantos, 1940) thus becomes a junior synonym of *Anagraphis ochracea* (L. Koch, 1867) **comb. nov.**

When examining the holotype of *Liocranum ochraceum*, I further came across the resemblances to the description of a species from Macedonia, *Macedoniella karamani* Drensky, 1935. *Macedoniella* is a monotypic genus and is only known from the female. According to Deltshv (2003), the type material was lost during the Second World War. Wunderlich (2011) states that the family relationships of the genus are unsure, but indicates: “Gnaphosidae?”. In the World Spider Catalogue (2014) it is listed as a nomen dubium.

The description of Drensky is rather superfluous and the figures sketchy (Fig. 1). When comparing the material of *Anagraphis ochracea* with Drensky's description of *Macedoniella karamani*, size, colour, eye disposition and position of the spinnerets are identical. A special character of *Macedoniella* is, according to Drensky (1935), the presence of a subterminal tooth on Mt II (plate I, a). This is not observed in the present material. In these specimens, there are 2 dorsal and 2 prolateral spines on all femora, Ti I-III have 3 pairs of ventral spines, Mt I-III 2 pairs of ventral spines and Ti IV and Mt IV have more additional spines. I presume that the specimen of Drensky lost the ventral spines on the Ti and Mt, except the subterminal retrolateral spine of Ti II. The figure of the epigyne (plate 1, b) shows a horseshoe-shaped chitinisation with an anterior darkened region, almost exactly like what L. Koch wrote in the original description of *Liocranum ochraceum*.

The type locality of *Macedoniella karamani* is somewhat to the north of the newly established dis-

tribution area of *Anagraphis ochracea* (Fig. 1), but is within a reasonable distance. The conclusion that *Macedoniella karamani* Drensky, 1935 is a junior synonym of *Anagraphis ochracea* (L. Koch, 1867) thus seems evident.

Further material of *Anagraphis ochracea* (L. Koch, 1867) **comb. nov. examined (all in CRB)**

GREECE. **Evvoia-Voroies Sporades.** Alonissos: Steni Vala, N39°11'32" E23°55'24", 10 m, 1♀, stones in maquis, 14.VII.2005. Evvoia: Lake Distos, N38°20'19" E19°24'08", 100 m, 1♂, grassland along the lake, 16.V.2001; Psachna E., N38°35'00" E23°40'52", 100 m, 1♂, stones around ruins in open maquis, 10.V.2001. Skopelos: road Elios-Platanakia, N38°39'6" E23°24'2", 80 m, 1♂ 1♀, stones in *Pinus* forest, 18.VII.2005. **Ionian Islands.** Kefalonia: Aghia Varvara, N38°10'47" E20°30'5", 80 m, 1♂, stones in *Pinus* forest, 25.X.1999. Lefkada: road Komilio-Dragano, N38°41'32" E20°34'24", 420 m, 1♀, stones in grassland, 16.IV.2000. **Peloponnisos.** Achaia: Chaikali (N38°6'12" E21°40'6", 500 m), 1♀, 14.V.1998, G. Delmastro leg. Argolida: Arachnaio S., N37°37'47" E22°58'55", 650 m, 1♂ 1♀, stones in grassland, 24.V.1998. Arkadia: Megalopoli (N37°24'4" E22°8'32", 420 m), 2♀, 29.V.1998, G. Delmastro leg. Korinthia: Sofiko, N37°48'33" E23°1'28", 520 m, 1♀, stones in dense *Pinus* forest, 23.V.1998. Messinia: road Artemisia-Langada, N37°4'40" E22°16'13", 1100 m, 1♀, 27.V.1998.

Description

I refer to the excellent redescription of Chatzaki et al. (2002).

Distribution

Anagraphis pallida appears to be a species with a relatively small distribution area (Fig. 2), but according to the number of recent localities, it is not rare. L. Koch described the female in 1867 as *Liocranum ochraceum* from the Greek island of Corfu. Drensky (1935) described the female again as a new species, namely *Macedoniella karamani* from the Republic of Macedonia. The species was then described for a third time as *Talanites pallidus* by Hadjissarantos (1940) from Attiki in Greece, this time from both a male and female. Chatzaki et al. (2002) redescribed it, transferred it to the genus *Anagraphis* and added the island Antikithyra as a new locality. The species

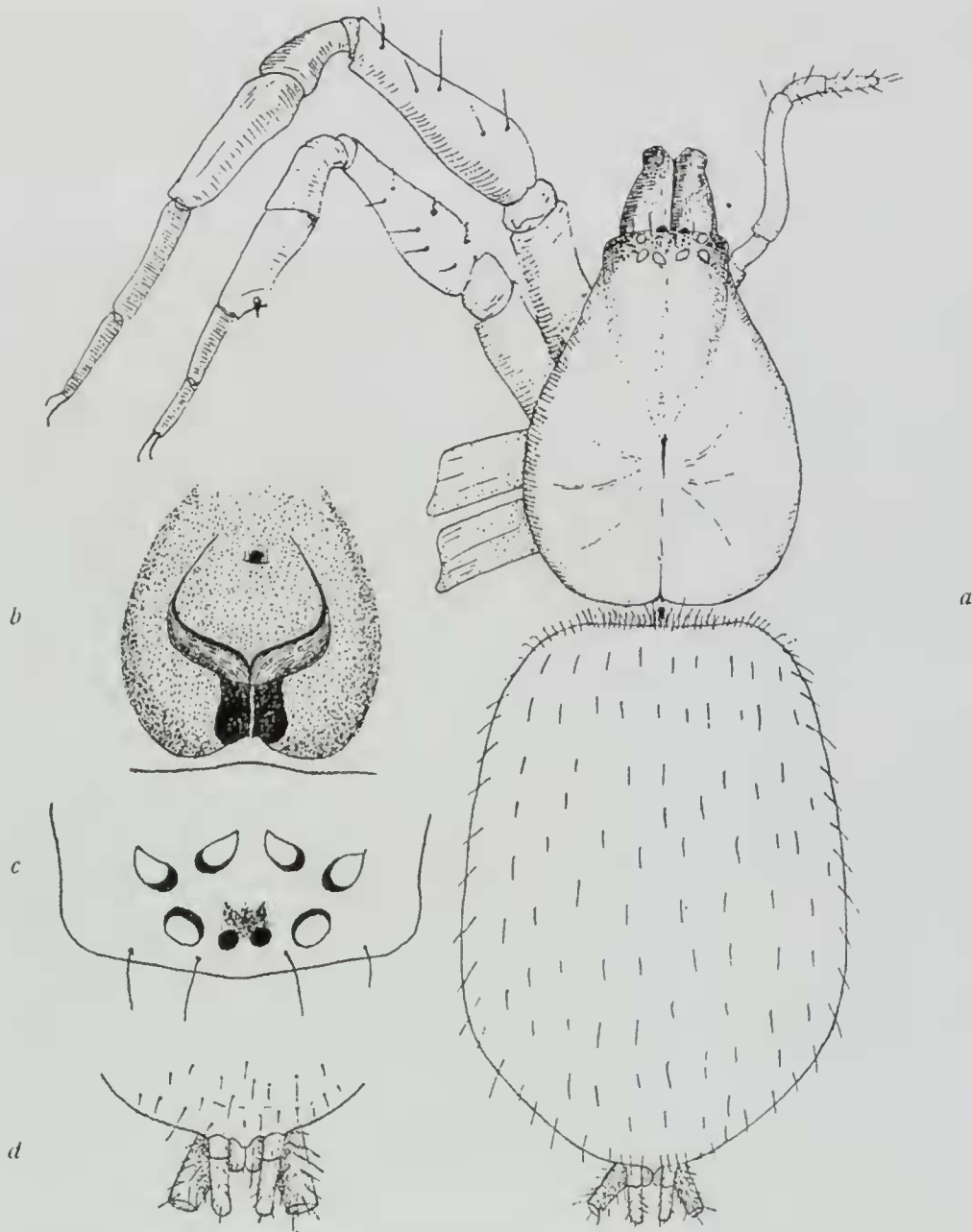


Fig. 6. — *Macedoniella Karamani* nov. gen. et nov. spec., aus Wodno bei Skoplje in Mazedonien; a — allgemeiner Habitus des Weibchens; b — Epigyne; c — Augenstellung; d — Spinwarzen.

Fig. 1: Copy of figure 6 of *Macedoniella karamani*, in Drensky (1935)

was also cited from Albania by Deltshv et al. (2011). Here, new records from all over the Peloponnisis and from the islands Alonissos, Evvoia, Skopelos, Kefalonia and Lefkada are added and they provide confirmation of its wide distribution in Greece. The locality in the Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) is the northernmost site of its distribution.

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Fig 2: Distribution of *Anagraphis ochracea* (L. Koch, 1867) **comb. nov.** Triangle: Type locality of *Liocranum ochraceum* L. Koch, 1867. Rectangle: Type locality of *Macedoniella karamani* Drensky, 1935. Star: Type locality of *Anagraphis pallida* Hadjissarantos, 1940. Circles: Recent records of *Anagraphis ochracea* (L. Koch, 1867).

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